



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.
The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months.
No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

* Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Hats, Shoes, Leather, IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.

and small receive in all this week 700 Bushels Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—14

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate.

Offers his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs
Cole & Sheldon, } Williamsburg.
Chas. L. Wingfield, }
Robert Souter, }
Shields & Ashburn, } Norfolk.
Eds. Beacon, }

May, 1829. 17—12m

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.
May 28th. 17—14

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,
I HAVE just received and for sale at their store No. 1 Broadway.
2,500 PRIME GREEN COFFEE, which they will sell low for cash; also a few Hhds. Sugar, all of which they will sell at prices unprecedented in this market.

If they have on hand a prime lot of BACON, which they will sell on accommodating terms.
Halifax June 1st, 1829. 19—14

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap; Black, White and Pink Satins; Yellow Bandanna Hkfs. Gros de nap Hkfs. some very splendid.

Men and Women's Linen Hose; Brown Love Hkfs. Brown Cambrics; Brown French Drilling, Buckram; Oil cloth, Denmark Sattene; Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.
Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—14

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent, and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days.

An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandise, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, at cost prices, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risk of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,

SALT,

IRON, NAILS, &c.

AND

DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. McKENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, } 12—3m
March 20, 1829. }

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesboro, N. C.

John W. Southall, Esq. do

Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do

Dr. Thos. Borland, do

James Scott, Esq. do

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS;

Amongst which are,

A splendid assortment of Silks, Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article.

A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings.

A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes.

A large stock of GROCERIES.

A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints.

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety.

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assortment Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14—14

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of cut

Herrings and Shad.

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned; all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO.

May 13, 1829. 15—14

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE, IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME,

HERRINGS, SHAD,

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

WINDSOR CHAIRS,

LEATHER,

WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR,

TOBACCO,

Also—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termerick Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice

Venetian Red, Red Lead

White Lead, Verdigris

Eastman's Drops, Opodeldoc

Netmegs, Allum, Letheridge

Ink Powder, Pearl Ash

Ground Paint Brushes

Assorted

Shaving Boxes and Soap

Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber

Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue

Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters

Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes

Spanish Annatto

do Blueing

do Indigo

Shaving Brushes, Razors

Blank Warrants

Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Pipes, Brier Seythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepow T.a. an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz. HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those indebted to the Firm of A. A. B. Smith & Co. to come forward and settle their respective dues, or they may expect to settle with an officer, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEO. R. REESE, TRUSTEE.

Halifax, June 9, 1829. 14—19

Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 20—14

OUTRAGE AT KEY WEST

A gentleman of this city has obligingly put into our hands a letter from a connexion at Key West, dated 26th May, detailing a most audacious outrage committed in that infant town. Here follows an extract.

Key West, May 26th, 1829.

I write you at this time, under feelings, which can be more easily imagined than described. Our town was yesterday thrown into the greatest state of confusion by the wilful and malicious murder of William Alison McRea, United States District Attorney of this place, by Charles E. Hawkins, formerly a Midshipman in the U. S. Navy, now a Lieutenant in the Mexican Navy, and recently commander of the National Brig of War Herman. He was shot while peaceably walking the street, from the office of Mr. Edgar Macdon of Virginia, a lawyer, where it appears he had concealed himself for the purpose, with a double barrel gun loaded with buck shot, both barrels of which were discharged at him. I wish I could here close the scene; but this circumstance has given rise to acts of greater atrocity if possible, by putting in jeopardy the lives of the friends of McRea, and those who have dared to sympathize for his untimely end. The friends of Hawkins and his brother who is here, all men of desperate fortunes like themselves, have declared war against all those who are suspected to be in the least friendly to the opposite party, and while writing this, I am compelled, for my own security, to keep a brace of pistols lying by my side. The Judge of the District has been threatened, and in fact we are almost in a state of civil war. The Cutter Marion arrived to day from a cruise, which adds somewhat to our security.

The circumstances that led to this violent deed, are briefly condensed from the letter) as follows: During the last year, Hawkins in the Brig Herman, captured and brought into Key West, the Spanish brig Ancha, laden with sugar, &c. where she was seized by the collector, for a breach of neutrality. Don Joachim Gonies of Havana, one of the richest and most influential men in that city, was owner of the brig, and empowered a gentleman in Key West, a merchant, to prosecute his claim, on the ground that she had been illegally captured, and ought to be restored to the original owners. Among others Mr. McRea was employed in behalf of the owners. The trial excited great heat on both sides, and although the Judge at the date of McRea's murder had not decided, yet the case was considered so strong and plain against the captors, that Hawkins considered it lost, and immediately meditated revenge. The merchant who acted for the owner, and the Judge himself were threatened in the desperation of feeling occasioned to Hawkins by the apprehended loss of his capture. Hawkins after the murder, gave himself up to the civil authority, and acknowledged his crime had been long premeditated. Mr. McRea was a native of Alexandria and brother of Capt John McRea of Norfolk [now commander of the Steam Boat Petersburg].

He was about 25 years of age, and is represented to have been highly promising. He was wounded in a duel (as our readers may remember) some weeks ago, by the same Mr. Hawkins.

Rich. Whig

Falling off in the Revenue.—The Boston Gazette says the duties secured at the Custom Houses in New York and Boston, on imported merchandise, for the first quarter of the present year, show a decrease, when compared with the corresponding quarter of 1828, of more than two millions and twenty-five thousand dollars!

A Presbyterian congregation in Boston, have resolved to use the Episcopal form of worship in their church.

Awful Calamity.—

The dwelling house of a Mr. Jeremiah Watts, in Butler county, Alabama, was lately destroyed by fire. Four of his children, one grand child, and a traveller who had put up for the night, perished in the flames. Two other persons were so dreadfully burnt, that their lives were despaired of. All the furniture and about \$3,000 in money were destroyed.

The Hon. Gabriel Holmes is a candidate for re-election in the Wilmington Congressional district.

Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of the same district, who was recently nominated by a meeting in Onslow county, has addressed a circular to the citizens of the district, in which he consents to be a candidate also.

Death by Lightning.—We learn from a correspondent, that Mr. George Blackhall, while sitting in the counting room of a store, at Haysville, Franklin county, on the 8th instant, was killed by lightning. His hat, cravat and shirt were much torn. One or two other persons were considerably injured by the shock. Mr. W. has left an affectionate wife and one child, together with numerous friends and relatives, to lament his premature death.

Ral. Star.

A novel incident in legislation is presented in the following statement of facts: The House of Representatives of Connecticut a few days ago, passed a bill for the incorporation of a Bank in Middlesex county, by a vote of 92 to 65, and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. In the afternoon, a committee was appointed to wait on the Senate, with a request that the bill be returned, which was done. The bill was then reconsidered in the House, and negatived by a vote of 112 to 78.

The Ariel, a very respectable literary periodical, published in Philadelphia, states, "upon the authority of a private letter from a highly respectable source," that Gen. Lafayette, upon receiving the information of Ex-President Monroe's pecuniary embarrassments, sent out to his agent at Washington a power of attorney to sell his Florida lands, and pay all Mr. Monroe's debts—with instructions, in case of Mr. M's declining to receive the boon, to proceed notwithstanding, and effect the object. Mr. Monroe has declined the offer entirely, and has cancelled the power of attorney—and here the matter rests. These facts the Ariel states without any doubt of their truth.

16.

Another Patriot of the Revolution gone!—Col. Allen M. Lane, Collector of the port of Wilmington, and the honored father of our Minister to England died at Wilmington about sunset on Friday last, in the 83d year of his age. The deceased was born on the 6th of August 1736. He joined the army in the commencement of the Revolution, full of ardor and patriotic sentiments, which he illustrated by deeds of intrepidity, and talents, that secured to him the regard of his compatriots, and the particular confidence and esteem of the Commander-in-Chief.

Through a long life he preserved unsullied the bright reputation acquired in his revolutionary career, and as his days were long and prosperous, so his last moments were tranquil and full of hope.

If to such men we owe much for their actual achievements in the time of national struggles for independence, do we not yet more to the abiding influence of their political and moral example upon present and succeeding generations?—Balt. Repub.

Death by Lightning.—Two persons were killed a few days since in Conway, Massachusetts by

Lightning.

They were sitting in the Post-office at that place where they had retreated from the stage during a violent storm. When the building was struck, a third person was sitting between them who escaped unhurt. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that this person took his seat but a few minutes before the lightning struck the building, and stated that Dr. Franklin said in his writings, that the safest place in a building during a thunder storm, was in the middle of the room, sitting in a chair with the feet upon the rounds of it. He sat in that position, and it is supposed, thus escaped.

Ral. Reg.

A Letter from CHARLES A. HILL, Esq. to the 5th Congressional District, appears in to-day's Register, from which it will be seen, that he has withdrawn himself as a Candidate for Congress, in consequence of the exclusive attention which his private affairs demand from him.

Ral. Reg.

The Postmaster General has issued a circular, prohibiting Postmasters from abusing their privileges. If any letter exceed half an ounce in weight to or from a Postmaster, postage must be paid on the excess. Every printed handbill and circular is to be charged with letter postage. In every instance where a Postmaster is discovered exceeding his frank, or receiving handbills, &c. to be distributed, the case is to be reported to the department, that he may be deprived of the means of repeating the abuse. He directs that no effort shall be remitted, "no dignity of station" shall deter them, but that they shall use every means to detect frauds and never fail to enforce the penalties.

16.

Advantages of Public Executions.—In noticing the recent execution of a young man by the name of Partridge, the English papers observe: "The wretched youth was one who influenced by curiosity travelled eleven miles in August last, to see the execution of Corder. Little did he or his friends, then think that he would so shortly suffer for the diabolical crime of murder."

16.

Primal Swamp Canal.—As this work is an object of interest abroad as well as at home, we publish the following statement of vessels which have passed thro' it from the 15th to the 29th ult. say two weeks, averaging two a day, independent of those which did not stop at this port. It must be allowed that, under all circumstances, this is pretty fair for a beginning.

15 lighters loaded with 3 and 2 feet Shingles and Staves

12 rats of Timber and Spars

5 Schoers and 2 Sloops bound from Norfolk to Edenton

1 Sloop from Elizabeth City

2 Sloops and 1 Schooner for Elizabeth City

3 Schooners for Beaufort

2 Sloops and 1 Schooner for Currituck

3 Schooners from Weldon. 2 do. for Weldon

Problems on silk.—Suppose the streets of our town set with mulberry trees, instead of elms and pride of China, and that one half of the families in town raised each 100,000 silk worms.—What would the produce be worth?

Suppose each farmer in the State set one acre in mulberry trees, and raised therefrom the silk worms. What would the produce be worth?

If the trees were provided, how much silk might be made by the occupants of our Poor House?

Newb Spect

FOLLY.—A man in Massachusetts took arsenic and died, because he made propo-a of marriage to a lively widow who refused him.

From the Milton Zetter.

The reopening of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the revival of boating produce down the Roanoke and its tributary streams, is auspicious for the Northern part of our State; as well as for the Southern section of Virginia. A considerable quantity of produce has already been carried from Milton and Danville and other places, down the river. The expenses of transportation of Norfolk is from four to five dollars less, than from Milton, by the hog-head, than to Lynchburg; and in addition to the reduction of expenses, it is a fact, too evident to admit of argument, that better prices can be afforded for produce delivered at Norfolk, than at Richmond or Petersburg; saying nothing about Lynchburg, which is still further from the destined markets for our produce. Milton possesses every local advantage that Lynchburg can boast; indeed much superior, for the navigation on the Dan and Roanoke to Weldon, is much better and safer than on the James river from Lynchburg to Richmond. The proof of this is the fact, that not one cent's damage has happened to the produce sent down the river from this place, this season; whereas heavy losses have been sustained on the James river. Besides, to a person who will bestow a single thought, it must be evident, that towns on the James are not, by any means, the natural marts for inhabitants on the waters of the Roanoke; and nothing but a want of enterprise or energy on the part of the inhabitants, in consulting their own interest, can ever sustain or continue our trade to towns on the James river. If, (which is the fact,) the price of transportation to Norfolk is four dollars per 1000 lbs. less than to towns on the James river, and the prices of freight and shipping from Norfolk must be proportionably lower as well as much more convenient and expeditious; subject to much less delays, it follows as a fair deduction that the merchant of Norfolk can pay in the same proportion, higher, for our produce. Some have asked, will they do so? We answer, they will, for where there is competition between markets, each will pay as high a price as circumstances will justify. And that man or that town, which, for any reasons, pays a greater price than the sales or demands abroad will justify, must eventually be disabled for paying any price, and thus the business will regulate itself. Great efforts are making in towns on the James river to counteract the Roanoke navigation, and to secure the trade from this section to themselves. But all is in vain; the Roanoke naturally empties its waters into the Albemarle Sound, and the trade as naturally runs that way. An attempt to prevent the one, will just as soon succeed as the other. But the advantages of navigation does not stop here. By substituting navigation for land carriage, we would diminish the stock of horses many thousands, which would also diminish the demand for corn and small grain; thereby enabling the planter to make larger crops of Tobacco, &c.; and also, bread stuffs could be procured at much lower rates. It is a matter of fact, that many men require 1000 barrels of corn per annum, 800 of which are fed to horses, and only 200 for the family; and of this 800, 600 will be or may be dispensed with, if our marketing can be carried on by the river. It probably is not known by many persons abroad, that the town of Milton is situated near the centre of the most fertile district south of the Potomac. But such is the fact. We have not only a good Tobacco land, but also a first rate land for corn and small grain. It

produces cotton well. Low grounds and river bottoms are, in other places, equal to ours; but our upland is nearly, and for many uses, quite equal to the low grounds. Not more than one half of the County of Caswell is put to raising tobacco. Yet the sales of the last crop are estimated at \$150,000. It is believed that few sections of the same extent, have done equally. Some have estimated the amount of produce that would find its way to market through the Roanoke at from three to five millions of dollars per annum. Of this, there is no certainty. The estimate cannot be made with accuracy until experiment be fairly made, yet one thing is certain, that the amount must be very large. Milton and Danville will, must under those circumstances, be as good markets, far better, than Lynchburg; consequently the inhabitants a hundred miles to the west of us will find as good a market as we now have. Thus would be 300 miles, at least, of country, all of it rich and fertile, casting its whole growth on the Roanoke.

Office of the Savannah Republic.
Monday, June 8—12 M.

FROM KEY WEST.

The Rev. Cutter Marion, Captain Jackson, arrived yesterday in 3 days from Key West. An affair occurred at that place on the 26th ult. between Wm. M'Rae, Esq. District Attorney, and C. E. Hawkins, formerly of the Mexican brig Hermione, in which the former was killed. The following are the particulars of this melancholy catastrophe, which we have been favored with.

It appears that these gentlemen had long been at variance, arising from an illicit intercourse between M'Rae and the wife of Capt. Hawkins. Previous to a discovery of this, Capt. Hawkins had employed Mr. M'Rae as counsel in some very important law case then and still pending in the Courts at Key West. After Capt. H. discovered M'Rae's intimacy with his wife, a duel ensued, which resulted (after the exchange of four shots) in M'Rae's receiving a ball in his thigh. Capt. H. then left Key West for Mexico and had been absent for four months, when on his return he learned that his wife had been sent to her family by the friends of Capt. H. on account of the renewal of her intercourse with M'Rae, and that M'Rae had stated publicly this improper conduct. Mrs. H. M'Rae had further aggravated Hawkins, by receiving a fee and appearing as counsel for the opponents of Hawkins, in the pending law suits, after having been fed by Hawkins, and in possession of all the facts necessary in behalf of H.

Thus incensed, Hawkins, in an unfortunate moment, loaded a double barrel gun with buck-shot, and as M'Rae passed the window where Hawkins was, he fired both barrels. M'Rae fell and expired a few hours after. Hawkins immediately surrendered himself to the civil authority. In consequence of the great excitement prevailing at Key West, the Marshal thought proper to carry the prisoner to St. Augustine. He was placed on board the Revenue Cutter Marion, Capt. Jackson, under the charge of the Marshal, who delivered him to the proper authorities at St. Augustine. He will be returned to Key West in November next, to stand his trial for murder.

The excitement at Key West was so great, in consequence of the death of Mr. M'Rae, that on the arrival of the Cutter Marion, a letter was addressed to Capt. Jackson, from Judge Webb, (District Judge) desiring him to remain in port until the excitement had subsided. The friends of the parties were armed, and a very serious rencounter was for some time apprehended. It happily was quiet-

ed when Capt. Hawkins was placed on board the Cutter.

Through the politeness of Capt. Jackson, we are indebted for a Key West Register, of the 28th ult. from which we make the following extracts.

"We regret to state, that on Sunday last, 24th May, Wm. Allison M'Rae, Esq. whilst he was passing along the street about 6 o'clock in the evening, received the contents of two loaded guns in his body. On the second fire he fell, and was taken into the first house, and expired a few hours after. A coroner's inquest was held over his body, whose verdict was as follows: 'We the Jurors, duly sworn to examine the body of Wm. Allison M'Rae, now lying dead before us; and report the cause of his death, do say, that on a careful examination, we find that he had received eight wounds in his right arm, eight wounds in his right groin, hip and thigh, six in the left groin, hip and thigh, and that in our opinion they were the cause of his death, and from the evidence before us, we are fully satisfied that the aforesaid wounds were inflicted by Charles E. Hawkins, with a double barrel fowling piece, loaded with buck-shot.' Capt. Hawkins immediately surrendered himself up to the Marshal, and remained in his custody until yesterday, when he was taken on board the revenue cutter Marion.

"The arrival of the brig Rook, Captain Thomas, from Havana, has furnished no later dates from that place than those formerly received. The American squadron in that quarter seem vigilantly engaged in giving every facility to our commerce, and in detecting pirates.

Unrivalled Speed in Pacing.—A very interesting trial of speed took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Harlem, between the two celebrated pacing Horses, 'Serve them all alike,' and 'The Stranger,' which was highly gratifying to the lovers of the turf. At the word 'start,' they both went off in gallant style, 'The Stranger,' taking the lead, which he sustained until about half the distance was performed, when 'Serve them all alike' passed him and continued to keep the lead until the conclusion of the race; beating his antagonist by about one length and a half.

Both horses performed admirably, and we know of no instance on record when the like distance was performed in so short a time. Distance, 1371 yards, (over three quarters of a mile)—time 1m. 55s. They are both fine animals; the winning horse being a beautiful black, and his opponent a dark bay.

At the commencement of the contest, 'The Stranger' was decidedly the favorite, and odds were freely offered by his friends, and as freely taken by the backers of his opponent; and the result was an additional instance to the many on record, where the 'knowing ones' were 'at fault.'

N. A. M. Courier.

A Gander no Goose.—The Belvidere Apollo says, but one indictment was found by the Grand Jury of Warren, at the late term of the county Court, and that was against a man for stealing a Goose. The case was tried, but the petit jury believing the goose was a gander, acquitted the defendant.

Two Springs to your Well.—Mr. John Pope has proceeded to Arkansas to take upon himself the office of Governor of the Territory to which he was appointed by the President. Previous to his leaving Kentucky he received an invitation to become a candidate for Congress, to which he replied, if elected he would resign his Governorship and go to Congress.

The following interesting talk was intended for last week's paper, but was crowded out by communications.

From the Georgia Journal Extra May 26.

The Indians.—Since the publication of our paper of the 25th, the following documents have been received by the Governor. They are believed to furnish intelligence sufficiently important, and gratifying to the public, to warrant the issue of an extra sheet.

INDIAN TALK.

From the President of the United States to the Creek Indians, through Col. Crowell.

Friends And Brothers: By permission of the Great Spirit above, and the voice of the people, I have been made President of the United States, and now speak to you as your Father and friend, and request you to listen. Your warriors have known me long. You know I love my white and red children, and always speak with a straight and not a forked tongue; that I have always told you the truth. I now speak to you, as to my children, in the language of truth.—Listen.

Your bad men have made my heart sick and bleed by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia. Our peaceful mother earth has been stained by the blood of the white man, and calls for the punishment of his murderers, whose surrender is now demanded under the solemn obligation of the treaty which your Chiefs and warriors in Council have agreed to. To prevent the spilling of more blood, you must surrender the murderers, and restore the property they have taken. To preserve peace, you must comply with your own treaty.

Friends and Brothers, listen. Where you now are, you and my white children are too near each other to live in harmony and peace. Your game is destroyed, and many of your people will not work and till the earth. Beyond the great River Mississippi, where a part of your nation has gone, your Father has provided a country large enough for all of you, and he advises you to remove to it. There your white brothers will not trouble you, they will have no claim to the land, and you can live upon it, you and all your children, as long as the grass grows or water runs, in peace and plenty. It will be yours forever. For the improvements in the country where you live, and for all the stock which you cannot take with you, your Father will pay you a fair price.

In my talk to you in the Creek nation, many years ago, I told you of this new country, where you might be preserved as a great nation, and where your white brothers would not disturb you. In that country your Father, the President, now promises to protect you, to feed you, and shield you from all encroachment. Where you now live your white brothers have always claimed the land. The land beyond the Mississippi belongs to the President and to none else; and he will give it to you forever.

My children, listen. The late murder of one of my white children in Georgia, shows you that you and they are too near to each other. These bad men must now be delivered up and suffer the penalties of the law for the blood they have shed.

I have sent my Agent, and your friend Col. Crowell, to demand the surrender of the murderers, and to consult with you upon the subject of your removing to the land I have provided for you West of the Mississippi, in order that my white and red children may live in peace, and that the land may not be stained with the blood of my children again. I have instructed Col. Crowell to speak the truth to you, and to assure you that your Father, the President, will deal fairly and justly with you; and whilst he feels a Father's love for you, that he advises your whole nation to go to the place where he can protect and foster you. Should any man refuse to remain and come under laws of Alabama, land will be laid off for them, and their families will be.

My children listen. My white children in Alabama have extended their law over the country. If you remove across the Mississippi, you will be subject to your own laws, and the care of your Father the President. You will be treated with kindness, and the land will be yours forever.

Friends and Brothers, listen. This is a straight and good talk. It is for your nation's good, and your Father requests you to hear his counsel.

Signed,
ANDREW JACKSON.
March 23, 1829.

The eastern editors complain very much of the silence of the Nashville paper—usually they say, so communicative—respecting the causes of Gov. Houston's resignation. The truth is, the matter is mysterious to us, near as we are to the scene of action, and as it grew out of domestic troubles, we have heretofore thought it best not to attempt to penetrate too far into the origin of the strange transaction. We perceive however that some distant papers have speculated on the subject, and have stated, as facts, what at most are only plausible conjectures. We may venture, therefore, without impropriety, in order to remove erroneous impressions and to put a stop to unfounded speculations, to state that Gov. Houston, who had been but recently married, and to a lady of unblemished character and of most respectable family, was accused by some of his wife's relations of having wounded her peace by most unfounded accusations, and even injured her reputation by unfavourable insinuations to others. We do not understand that the governor admitted the truth of these charges, but the manner in which they were made, the violence with which they were attended, and the popular excitement which ensued, induced him to abandon his public trust and to leave the state as he says, forever. We understand that on his departure, he at once acquitted his wife of all censure, and maintained the propriety of his own conduct. The affair is probably unprecedented and may well excite the curiosity and astonishment of the American people.

[Nashville Whig.]

Washington, June 2, 1829.

We were visited by a severe thunderstorm on Sunday evening, which, altho' of very short duration, was productive of great mischief. The wrecks of the poplars which line Pennsylvania Avenue, are encountered at every step; and the old oak, which, since the forest occupied the site of our city, has remained a solitary lingerer in the west front of the Capitol, was struck and riven by the lightning.

PIRACY.—It was erroneously stated in this and other papers yesterday, that in the case of the persons brought here in the Danish sloop of war from St. Croix, under a charge of piracy, the Grand Jury had dismissed the bills. On the contrary, the Grand Jury came into court this morning, with bills against Wm. Brandt and James Rogers for piracy, and against John Anderson, as an accessory after the fact for receiving goods; knowing them to be piratically taken.—[N. Y. Amer.]

Ellsworth (Me.) June 10.

LARGE CATTLE.—Last week three droves of very fine well proportioned cattle, from the neighbourhood of the Kennebec river, passed through this town on their way to the lines. One of them by Mr. Weeks, consisted of 64 head, which averaged 5 1/2 ft of 7 feet; and another by Mr. Ledbetter of 42 head, averaged 7 feet and 2 inches.

John Quincy Adams [Ex-President of the United States] with his son, Mr. John Adams, arrived at New York on Saturday last, where he visited the grave of his eldest son, George Washington Adams, whose body was found a short time previous by Mr. Ferris, one of the Hellgate pilots, directly in front of his door.

I once had a constant and troublesome visitor, whom I tried many ways to disoblige. First, I essayed smoke, which he bore like a badger; then fire, which he bore like a salamander. At last, I lent him five dollars, and have not seen him since.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—At the late Circuit Court in New-

burgh, N. Y. John Trow, 20 inferior near about 60 years of age, was fined \$75 for a breach of promise of marriage to a widow with six children. These breaches are becoming "plenty as blackberries."

LONG VOYAGE.—A vessel has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from the Island of St. Domingo, which had one hundred and twenty days passage. Fourteen days of that time the crew had nothing to subsist upon, but green hides and raw coffee; and six and a half days they were without any water.

Death of Gen. Dearborn.—The Boston papers bring intelligence of the death of Major General Henry Dearborn, at the residence of his son, in Roxbury, Mass. on Saturday morning last, aged 73 years and three months.

Florida.—Returns of the votes given at the late election of a Delegate to the 21st Congress, from Florida, have been received from all but Monroe county. Col. White has received 1366; Colonel Gadsden, 1042; and Mr. Wyatt, 426.—Majority for Col. White, 324.

COMMODORE PORTER.

The return of this gallant officer to his native country from Mexico (says the Upland Union) is expected daily. It is said, the President will confer upon him the appointment of Minister to Mexico.

The Richmond Whig, a flaming opposition paper, kindly informs the world that General Jackson has become unpopular. The Whig admits, however, that "there are Jackson men left." This is some comfort. The Whig does not go so far as others of the coalition wiseacres, who almost swear that Gen. Jackson himself is not a Jackson man.

ROANOKE PRODUCE.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival here yesterday, via the Dismal Swamp Canal, of the Virginia & North Carolina Transportation Co's Boats Chowan and Staunton, from Weldon, with Tobacco, Cotton and Flour to Merchants of this place and Richmond.

Norfolk Beacon.

THE INDIANS.—The policy which the present administration will pursue in relation to the Indians residing within the limits of Georgia and Alabama, is very different from that adopted by the last administration, and evinces a much more strict regard to the rights and interests of those states. In the Georgia Journal of May 30th, is to be found a Talk from the President of the Creek Indians, delivered through Col. Crowell, in which they are plainly and frankly told, that if they remove beyond the Mississippi river, they shall have a country to themselves, in which they shall be protected from the intrusion of white men, but if they remain where they now are, they must submit to become subject to the laws of Alabama.

This is dealing with the Indians in the right way;—and the position now taken towards them is the only one to protect them efficiently and preserve the rights of Georgia and Alabama, and with them, the peace and union of the United States.

N. Y. Journal.

A new married gentleman and lady, riding in a chaise, were unfortunately overturned. A person coming to their assistance, observed it was a very shocking sight. "Very shocking indeed," replied the gentleman, "to see a new married couple fall out so soon."

The N. O. Adv. of April 22, says.—On Sunday forenoon the Louisiana Legion was reviewed on the Public Square.

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HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1829

The publication of the *Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser*, which was suspended in August last, has been resumed, by *Mathew Kenyon, Esq.* The Gazette has been enlarged to a super royal size, is printed on fine paper, with entirely new type; the selections are judicious, and the original matter of the most useful, and consequently, the most interesting kind—as an evidence, we refer our readers to an article in another part of our paper. We hope the Gazette will receive ample encouragement.

A negro fellow, we believe a runaway, was killed in the lower part of this county on Friday last. He was stabbed in the side and died almost immediately.

A very fine silver-mounted walking cane was lately presented to President Jackson, by *ISAAC ANDERSON*, fisherman, of N. York. It was made from the *Cheaux de Frise*, sunk by the Americans at West Point in 1776. Isaac hopes the old General will "use it occasionally to walk with to Church on Sunday."

We are not positively authorized, but understand from a good source, that *Willis Alston, Esq.* is a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

Wm. B. Shepard is announced as a candidate in the Edenton, and Dr. T. H. Hall in the Tarborough districts.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

To all the lovers of genuine freedom in Halifax County.

Respected Friends and Fellow Republicans:

As the time is rapidly approaching, when we are to exercise the highly responsible right of giving our suffrages for a choice of representatives, it behoves us to be fully awake to the subject. It is to the judicious, unbiassed, enlightened, and conscientious individual exercise of the elective franchise, that the welfare and prosperity of our republican institutions must be indebted; for the various principal and subordinate parts of the republic, as of congress, state legislatures, &c., are to be traced back, in respect to power, and healthful influence, to honest, well informed yeoman of a county, or township, fearlessly giving their votes for such, as their public servants whom they deem most worthy. But here is "the rub." Who are the most worthy? Accordingly as each of us answers this question, as to the candidates before us, should we in the fear of heaven, and in regard to the best interests of our county, give our votes. Men and measures are, or ought to be, freely canvassed, and strictly scrutinized, lest we, or any of us, should be deceived by appearances, instead of having our opinions fixed by right judgment. As one of the individual voters of Halifax county, it would not become me to say, prematurely, for whom I shall vote when the time arrives; yet, as others have given their opinion, as to general qualifications, I also submit mine. It is best to have questions viewed at all points, to elicit truth. I differ, then, in some particulars with a "county voter," who lately addressed us on the subject; but agree with him in general principles, viz: that "integrity, talents, and firmness," should be possessed by public men of my choice. Integrity, I consider very properly set as the first requisite: for without it even splendid talents might only render a man more powerful in doing mischief; and I care not by what epithets you designate the man of integrity: let it be even by the common cant,

(and not the worse for being common among the common people,) of "a good, honest, well meaning man," provided he gives evidence, in a consistent life, that he has virtue in his heart as well as on his lips; and is not, therefore, a canting political hypocrite, who would, if occasion presented, proudly trample in the dust the very laws framed by virtuous legislators; and thus give lamentable evidence, that should a crisis afford opportunity, he might sacrifice the liberties of his country, at the shrine of his ambition. I have noticed, in the historic page, so much mischief done by unprincipled men of real, not merely self-esteeming talents, elevated to places of power and trust, and so much good done, or evil prevented, by men of moderate talents, possessing virtue, (otherwise integrity,) and firmness, in like situations; that, if obliged to choose between talents and integrity, I believe I should prefer the latter. Yet, we should duly weigh public men and their probable services, by a proper estimate in regard to all these qualifications. History, ancient and modern, furnishes examples of republics, ruined by unprincipled, ambitious men of great talents, as Athens, by Pericles, and republican France, by her Illuminates, and by Bonaparte;—but we need not go farther back than to our Washington, to behold the benign effects of integrity, even destitute of every shining or uncommon abilities. But as the "liberty, happiness, and prosperity," of the country, depend upon the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people, I hold, with a "county voter," that "treating voters with brandy" in the way of bribing them, is the direct manner, not only of destroying the freedom of elections; but of striking at the root of virtue and consequent happiness among the people;—and that candidates, whether greatly talented or not, gives lamentable evidence of their virtue, or integrity, by resorting to "the swilling" or swinish method of obtaining votes. I consider too, that the general custom of treating extensively before elections, by increasing the destructive evil of intemperance among poorer class of our citizens, prevents them, both as to inclination and pecuniary means, from the "vitally important" business of educating their children.

Who, of observation and intelligence, does not know the fact, that many a man, in whose stomach is engendered, (by electoral treats perhaps,) the unnatural thirst for intoxicating draughts, will expend the daily avails of his labours for brandy; and as an apology for suffering his children to grow up in utter ignorance, will plead, *poverty*? So, in regard to the aristocracy of banking institutions, I consider intemperance and other vices growing out of it, and with which it is connected, as affording a fruitful soil for aristocrats of every description. Just as vicious and degraded communities have ever tempted and found, designing demagogues to deceive and beguile them of their rights and liberties.

Then, the people, the poorer as well as other classes, must be measurably reformed, in morals, before a thorough reformation can take place in our monied institutions.

To talk, then, of "crushing" the Banks, without regard to consequences, shows less wisdom, I conceive, in this particular, than that represented of the fox in the fable, who forbade the swallows to drive away the swarm of flies, then galling him, lest a more hungry swarm should succeed, and he should be robbed of all the blood in his veins.

While I think the Banks should be well looked to by the legisla-

ture, I have no notion, that any man shall make them a political hobby-horse, by which to gain my vote. Although I coincided, in sentiment, with that part of the legislature who were against the banks in the final vote that proved a tie, and still think that part correct in their voice, yet I am not certain but that the decision, in the end, may prove most conducive to the public good; for, while the banks were powerfully warned to correct their abuses, more time was afforded for the enlightened exercise of legislative wisdom in a very complicated and delicate question, a question, on the correct decision of which depends more of political welfare than is generally supposed. On such a question dispassionate men should not, to avoid Scylla run upon Charybdis; or that a ship, should permit itself to be engulfed in a whirlpool, or, to strip the proverb of figure, "Fools in avoiding one extreme, often run into another, fully as bad, if not worse." In short, I intend to vote for candidates whom I may consider most abounding in the sterling qualifications of integrity, talents, and firmness; and leave it with the legislators, when assembled, in their united light and wisdom, to correct the evils of Banks, and to forward all other measures for the public benefit.

ANOTHER COUNTY VOTER.

State of North Carolina.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

John Peeble	Original attachment—levied on 2 negroes, Anthony and Nancy, and also the lands of the defendant, containing—acres, in two or more tracts.
vs.	
John Nelson	Same.
John Lambertson	Same.
vs.	
Willie Langford	Same.
vs.	
Same.	

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Nelson, the defendant in the above named causes, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Minerva*, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said John Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 33rd year of our independence.

JOHN W. HARRISON, C. S. C. C.
Price adv. 25 21—6w

CAUTION.

THE money for the purchase of a Tract of Land called *Mush Island*, which was sold by the late William Amis, deceased, to Lemuel Long, remains unpaid; and the equitable right to the same being now in the children of the said Long, and I being their Guardian—all persons are hereby notified that I shall proceed to make said tract of land liable for the purchase money.

JOHN D. AMIS, Guardian, for the children of L. Long.
May 23, 1829. 21—3w

Commission Business.

JOS. L. SIMMONS,
CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of *Halifax*, N. Carolina. He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to *James Gordon, Norfolk Va.*
Henry Mason, Halifax Town,
and
Andrew Harris, N. C.
Halifax, N. C. June 18. 21—4f

JAMES GORDON,
LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT IN PLYMOUTH.

HAS removed to NORFOLK, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line which may be intrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence.
Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18—4w

ROANOKE INSTITUTION

For Practical, Scientific Instruction.

THE course of Education, at this Institution, will embrace the following departments.

I. CLASSICAL:—This department will include the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish Languages.

II. THE MATHEMATICAL: will embrace Arithmetic; Algebra; Logarithms; Geometry; Trigonometry; Mensuration; Surveying; Conic Sections; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy and Navigation; and the Natural Sciences, as Botany, Mineralogy and Natural History.

III. ENGLISH:—This department will include English Grammar; Penmanship; Book-keeping; Public Reading and Declamation; Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes; Ancient and Modern History; Rhetoric; Composition; Criticism; Logic & Moral Philosophy; Construction of Maps, with the principles of projection.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION:—For the improvement of the health, and the development of the Physical, as well as mental energies of the cadets, they will be required to practice, daily and regularly, military exercises. These, having for their main object the preservation of health, will be pursued so far only, as may be requisite for this purpose;—In no instance will they be permitted to interfere with other pursuits; but will occupy those hours in the day that would otherwise be devoted to useless and frivolous amusement. They will consist of the Elementary school of the Soldier, Company and Battalion Evolutions; Light Infantry and Rifle Drills; formation of regular Military Parades; Guard Duty; the duty of Officers of the Guard and of the Day; the Broad-Sword Exercise.

UNIFORM DRESS:—The Dress worn at the Institution will consist of a dark Blue Cloth Coat, single breasted and standing collar; Blue cloth vest and pantaloons for winter, and white domestic cotton for summer. Leather Caps, with appropriate trimmings; Black Silk or Leather Stocks. An undress will be worn in summer, consisting of a cotton striped roundabout, single breasted and standing collar.

As the coat cannot be made less here, than at the Institution, a more particular description of it is omitted. Each member of the Institution will want the following articles, viz: one single mattress either of hair or straw, pillow, two pillow cases, four sheets two yards in length and one in breadth, one pair of blankets, two towels, four socks, four pair of white cotton pantaloons, four white vests for summer and one blue cloth for winter, single breasted, six pair of cotton and four pair of woolen socks, drawers and waistcoats if worn, two pair of thin and one pair of thick shoes, at least two pocket handkerchiefs, to be fresh, penknife, quills, wafers, &c. Parents can furnish their sons with such articles of clothing, of the above description, as they may have, if they prefer it, or they may be supplied at the Institution, on the most reasonable terms. The above quantity of clothing is deemed sufficient to answer a cadet for one year. Should he leave the institution at the expiration of that time, such articles as the cap, bed and bedding, if furnished at the Institution and well taken care of, will be received back at a fair price. Each cadet must have his name marked, in full, on every article of his clothing.

QUALIFICATIONS, ADMISSION, &c.—No candidate will be admitted into this Institution, who is under ten years of age, who cannot spell and read, and who is not of a good moral character. It is deemed advisable to admit none for a less term than one year, as the expense for a less period would be proportionally greater, and the advantages to be derived proportionally less.

EXPENSES:—The cadets will be divided into two departments. Those under fourteen years of age, will constitute the Junior, and those over the Senior. The whole expense per academic year, will be: for the Junior \$160, and for the Senior \$175; payable \$100 on admission, and the remainder at the expiration of six months. This expense will include every charge for Board, Tuition, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Public Lectures, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Room Rent, and in short, every expense except clothing and Books. The academic year will consist of 46 weeks, and will be divided into two sessions.

BOARD:—The Cadets will board in the same family with their instructors; some one or more of whom will at all times be in company with them, paternally to direct them, both in their studies and amusements; and to assist in forming a courteous, moral and gentlemanly deportment. Instructors and instructed, we shall mingle together as members of the same family; and pursue, towards each other, that familiar and respectful course, calculated to inspire the pupil with a manly confidence and zeal, and the instructor with emotions of pleasure.

EXAMINATIONS:—There will be two public Examinations in each year. The first to commence on the Monday nearest the 10th of December, and the second on the first Monday in June, to continue each, one week. There will be private examinations of the Classes every Saturday, on the studies of the preceding week.

VACATIONS:—There will be two vacations, the first immediately after the December Examination, and will continue till the second Monday in January; the next at the close of the June Examination, and will continue two weeks. No leave of absence will be granted in term time, except in cases of urgent necessity.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

LATIN.—Adams' Latin Grammar, (Gould's edition); *Historie Sacre*; *Viri Romae*; *Cesar's Commentaries*; *Salust*; *Virgil*; *Cicero's Select Orations*; *De Oratore*; *De Amicitia*; *De Senectute*; *Livy*; *Tacitus* five first books of each; *Ainsworth's Dictionary*.

GREEK.—Goodrich's Greek Grammar; *Jacobi's Greek Reader*; *Neillon's Exercises*; *Valpy's Dialects*; *Gracia Majora*; *Xenophon's Anabasis*; *Homer's Iliad*, six first books.

MATHEMATICS, &c.—Tyler's Arithmetic; *Hutton's Mathematics*; *Bowditch's Navigation*; *Simpson's Conic Sections*; *Enfield's Natural Philosophy*; *Sganzin's Civil Engineering*; *Woodbridge and Willard's Geography* (last edition); *Tyler's Elements of History*; *Hale's History of the U. States*; *Murray's Grammar and Exercises*; *Blair's Rhetoric*; *Hodge's Logic*; *Paley's Moral Philosophy*; *Constitution of the United States* and *States* severally.

Those intending to join the Institution, are advised to bring any of the above mentioned books they may have in their possession; any mathematical works, *algebra*, *historical* or *literary* works.

SUPPLIES:—Arrangements will be made at the Institution to supply the Cadets with the necessary books, stationery and clothing, at cost, if it is preferred, provided payment is made down; if not, and a credit of four months is given, (which will be the longest indulgence,) an advance of ten per cent will be charged on the original cost, the object being, more to accommodate the cadets, than to make a profit out of them. Every cadet will be required to have a pass book, in which will be registered every article of clothing, books, &c. that may be necessary for his comfort or improvement.

THE ROANOKE INSTITUTION is located at Littleton, Warren County, State of North Carolina, in a delightful and healthy part of the country. It is situated between Warrenton and Halifax, sixteen miles from the former and twenty-one from the latter, surrounded by a beautiful country, and in the neighborhood of a refined and polished society. Isolated as this institution is, no opportunity will be afforded to the pupils to contract habits of vice and dissipation. The temptations held out by our towns and villages will here be removed, and their contaminating influence avoided. Every attention will be paid to the health, manners, morals and improvement of the cadets; and it is believed, that under the discipline that will be pursued in the Institution, aided by the superior natural advantages of its situation, youths may be trained up to habits of temperance, perseverance, industry and morality, without the danger of corruption. The object of this Institution will be, to give a youth a good practical scientific education; to prepare him for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of any situation in life, in which fortune or inclination may place him; to rear up a sound mind in a sound body; to qualify him to enter the world with a head to conceive and an arm to execute; to teach him habits of perseverance, industry and economy; and to cherish those manly, noble and independent sentiments which should

form the character of a gentleman. Youth may here be prepared for admission into any of our Colleges or Universities, either one or two years in advance; for admission into the Military Academy at West Point; the Navy; or they will be carefully instructed in the various branches necessary to a finished education. The Institution will be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, and under the immediate superintendence and control of Mr. D. H. Bingham, who will be assisted by a number of well qualified teachers, to whom applications for admission into the Institution, or for further information can be made.

Parents will please to signify to what branches they wish their sons to attend, upon entering them. The Institution is now in operation, and students will be admitted at any time.

Littleton, N. C.
June 6th, 1829.

Mr. B. has been favored with the following testimonial by his friends in Maryland.

Frederick City, Md.
April 23, 1829.

Mr. D. H. Bingham being about to remove to North Carolina, for the purpose of engaging in a Classical and Military Institution, to be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, the undersigned take pleasure in offering him a testimonial, to which his character and gentlemanly deportment fully entitle him. Mr. Bingham has resided some years in this city, and has been engaged in a Seminary similar in its character to that contemplated in North Carolina. We have thus had an opportunity to judge of his qualifications; but on that point we deem it unnecessary for us to offer any recommendation in aid of the circumstance, that he has been selected for the station by so distinguished a professor as Capt. Partridge, from amongst his very numerous and well informed pupils. We may observe, however, that he has distinguished himself here, by a degree of diligence, perseverance and regularity, calculated to insure him, anywhere, that success which we hope will reward his present undertaking.

Signed,
Hon. Jas. Nelson,
Hon. Henry R. Warfield,
Gen. Thos. C. Worthington,
Dr. W. Bradley Tyler,
Benj. Price, Esq.,
Jos. M. Polner, Esq.,
Singleton Duvall, Esq.,
Stuart Guither, Esq.

Those editors who inserted the Card of Capt. Partridge, in relation to the above Institution, are requested to insert the above four times and forward their accounts.

20—4f

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Samuel Norwood	Original attachment—levied on
vs.	
George H. Raney	negro boy named Wesley

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Raney, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Minerva*, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said George H. Raney appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1829, and 33rd year of our independence.

JOHN W. HARRISON, C. S. C. C.
Price adv. \$3 50 21—6w

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Simpson Barnes	Original attachment—levied on a tract of land containing 117 acres, more or less.
vs.	
Nathan Rochelle	

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathan Rochelle, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Minerva*, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said Nathan Rochelle appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 33rd year of our independence.

JOHN W. HARRISON, C. S. C. C.
Price adv. \$ 00 21—6w

POETRY.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINSTRELS.

When Sol retires beyond the west-
ern hills,
And gentle Zephers fan the air
plain,
Delighted I hail the music that fills
The air with its soft and beautiful
strain.
That nightly is wafted and meets the
fond ear
Of him to whom music has ever been
dear.
Gladly each night I repair to my seat,
To catch the first sound that flows
from the lyre.
Atrond by a voice so heavenly sweet,
That could I ask and receive, my
fondest desire
Would be to listen, each night in the
year.
To the soul stirring song that reaches
me here.
Here I'd linger, till the last sound
had flown,
Or died on the wind that wafted it
light,
And think myself happy, to catch the
last moan,
As it sighed a farewell, or bade me
good-night;
Nor would I depart without hea-
ving a sigh.
Regretting my Pleasure as
fated to die.

RUSTICUS.

THE TIGER'S CAVE.

An adventure among the Moun-
tains of Quito.

[Translated from the Danish of
Enquist, and German of
Doring, by one of the au-
thors of the 'Odd volume,'
Tales of Legends, &c.]

On leaving the Indian vil-
lage, we continued to wind
round Chimborasso's wide
base; but its snow-crowned head
no longer shone above us in
clear brilliancy, for a dense
fog was gathering gradually a-
round it. Our guides looked
anxiously towards it, and an-
nounced their apprehensions of
a violent storm. We soon found
that their fears were well found-
ed. The fog rapidly covered
and obscured the whole of the
mountain; the atmosphere was
suffocating, and yet so humid
that the steel work of our
watches was covered with rust,
and the watches stopt. The
river beside which we were trav-
elling rushed down with still
greater impetuosity, and from
the clefts of the rocks which lay
on the left of our path, were
suddenly precipitated small riv-
ulets, that bore the roots of
trees, and innumerable serpents
along with them. These rivu-
lets often came down so sud-
denly and violently that we had
great difficulty in preserving
our footing. The thunder at
length began to roll, and re-
sounded through the mountain-
ous passes with the most terrific
grandeur. Then came the vi-
vid lightning—flash following
flash—above, around, beneath;
everywhere a sea of fire. We
sought a momentary shelter in
a cleft of rocks, whilst one of
our guides hastened forward to
seek a more secure asylum. In
a short time he returned, and
informed us that he had discov-
ered a spacious cavern, which
would afford us sufficient pro-
tection from the elements. We
proceeded thither immediately,
and with great difficulty, and
not a little danger, at last got
into it.

The noise and raging of the
storm continued with so much
violence, that we could not hear
the sound of our voices. I had
placed myself near the entrance
of the cave, and could observe
through the opening, which
was straight and narrow, the
singular scene without. The
highest cedar trees were struck
down, or bent like reeds; mon-
keys and parrots lay strewn
upon the ground killed by the
falling branches; the water had
collected in the path we had
just passed, and hurried along
it like a mountain stream.
From every thing I saw, I
thought it extremely probable
that we should be obliged to
pass some days in this cavern.

When the storm, however, had
somewhat abated, our guides
ventured out in order to ascer-
tain if it were possible to con-
tinue our journey. The cave in
which we had taken refuge was
so extremely dark, that if we
moved a few paces from the
entrance, we could not see an
inch before us; and we were de-
bating as to the propriety of
leaving it: even before the In-
dians came back, when we sud-
denly heard a singular groan-
ing or growling at the further
end of the cavern, which in-
stantly fixed all our attention.
Wharton and myself listened
anxiously, but our daring and
inconsiderate young friend
Lincoln, together with my
huntsman, crept about upon
their hands and knees, and en-
deavored to discover, by grop-
ing, from whence the sound
proceeded. They had not ad-
vanced far into the cavern be-
fore we heard them utter an ex-
clamation of surprise; and they
returned to us each carrying in
his arms an animal singularly
marked, and about the size of a
cat, seemingly of great strength,
and power, and furnished with
immense fangs. The eyes were
of a green color, strong claws
were upon their feet; and a
blood red tongue hung out of
their mouths. Wharton had
scarcely glanced at them, when
he exclaimed, in consternation,
"Good God! we have come in-
to the den of a"—He was
interrupted by a fearful cry of
dismay from our guide who
came rushing precipitately to-
wards us, calling out, "A tiger,
a tiger!" and at the same time,
with extraordinary rapidity,
they climbed up a cedar tree
which stood at the entrance of
the cave, and hid themselves
among the branches.

After the first sensation of
horror and surprise, which ren-
dered me motionless for a mo-
ment, had subsided, I grasped
my fire arms. Wharton had
already regained his composure
and self-possession; and he cal-
led to us to assist him instantly
in blocking up the mouth
of the cave with an immense
stone which fortunately lay
near it. The sense of ap-
proaching danger augmented
our strength; for we now dis-
tinctly heard the growl of the
ferocious animal, and we were
lost beyond redemption if it
reached the entrance before we
could get it closed. Ere this
was done, we could distinctly
see the tiger bounding towards
the spot, and stooping into his
den by the narrow opening.
At this fearful moment our ex-
ertions were successful, and the
great stone kept the wild beast
at bay. There was a small o-
pen space, however, left be-
tween the top of the entrance
and the stone, through which
we could see the head of the
animal, illuminated by its glow-
ing eyes, which it rolled, glar-
ing with fury upon us. Its
frightful roaring, too, penet-
rated to the depths of the cavern,
and was answered by the hoarse
growling of the cubs, which
Lincoln and Frank had now
tossed from them. Our feroc-
ious enemy attempted first to
remove the stone with his pow-
erful claws, and then to push it
with his head from its place; &
these efforts proving abortive,
served only to increase his
wrath. He uttered a tremen-
dous heart piercing howl, and
his flaming eyes darted light
into the darkness of our retreat.

"Now is the time to fire at
him," said Wharton, with his
usual calmness; "aim at his
eyes: the ball will go through
his brain, and we shall then
have a chance to get rid of
him."

Frank seized his double bar-
relled gun, and Lincoln his
pistol, the former placed the
muzzle within a few inches of
the tiger, and Lincoln did the
same. At Wharton's command
they both drew the triggers at
the same moment, but no shot
followed. The tiger, who
seemed aware that the flash in-

icated an attack upon him,
sprang growling from the en-
trance, but, feeling himself un-
hurt, immediately turned back
again, and stationed himself in
his former place. The powder
in both pieces was wet; they
therefore proceeded to draw the
useless loading whilst Wharton
and myself hastened to seek our
powder flask. It was so ex-
tremely dark, that we were ob-
liged to grope above the cave;
and, at last, coming in contact
with the cubs, we heard a rust-
ling noise, as if they were play-
ing with some metal substance,
which we soon discovered was
the canister we were looking
for. Most unfortunately, how-
ever, the animals had pushed off
the lid with their claws, and
the powder had been strewn
over the damp earth, and ren-
dered entirely useless. This
horrible discovery excited the
greatest consternation.

"All is now over," said War-
ton. "We have only now to
choose whether we shall die of
hunger, together with these an-
imals who are shut up along
with us, or open the entrance
to the blood thirsty monster
without, and so make a quick-
end of the matter."

So saying, he placed himself
close beside the stone, which
for the moment, defended us,
and looked undauntedly upon
the lightning eyes of the tiger.
Lincoln raved and swore; and
Frank took a piece of strong
cord from his pocket, and has-
tened to the further end of the
cave; I knew not with what de-
sign. We soon, however, heard
a low, stifled growling; and the
tiger, who had heard it also,
became more restless and dis-
turbed than ever! He went
backwards and forwards before
the entrance of the cave in the
most wild and impetuous man-
ner, then stood still, and stretch-
ing out his neck in the direction
of the forest, broke forth into a
deafening howl. Our two In-
dian guides took advantage of
this opportunity to discharge
several arrows from the tree.
He was struck more than once,
but the light weapons bounded
back harmless from his thick
skin. At length, however, one
of them struck him near the
eye, and the arrow remained
sticking in the wound. He
now broke anew into the wild-
est fury, sprang at the tree, and
tore it with his claws, as if he
would have dragged it to the
ground. But having at length
succeeded in getting rid of the
arrow, he became more calm,
and laid himself down as before
in front of the cave.

Frank now returned from the
lower end of the den, and a
glance showed us what he had
been doing. In each hand,
and dangling from the end of
a string were the two cubs. He
had strangled them and before
we were aware what he intend-
ed he threw them through the
opening to the tiger. No soon-
er did the animal perceive them
than he gazed earnestly upon
them, and began to examine
them closely, turning them cau-
tiously from side to side. As
soon as he became aware that
they were dead, he uttered so
piercing a howl of sorrow, that
we were obliged to put our
hands to our ears. When I up-
braided my huntsman for the
cruel action he had so rashly
committed. I perceived by his
blunt and abrupt answers that
he also had lost all hope of re-
scue from our impending fate,
and that under these circum-
stances, the ties between master
and servant were dissolved.
For my own part, without
knowing why, I could not help
believing that some unexpected
assistance would yet rescue us
from so horrible a fate. Alas!
I little anticipated the sacrifice
that my rescue was to cost.

The thunder had now ceas-
ed, and the storm had sunk to a
gentle gale; the songs of birds
were again heard in the neigh-
bouring forest, and the sun-
beams sparkled in the drops
that hung from the leaves. We

saw through the aperture how
all nature was reviving after the
wild war of elements which had
so recently taken place; but the
contrast only made our situa-
tion more horrible. We were
in a grave from which there
was no deliverance; and a mon-
ster, worse than the fabled Cer-
berus, kept watch over us.
The tiger had laid himself
down beside his whelps. He
was a beautiful animal, of great
size and his limbs being stretch-
ed out at their full length, dis-
played his immense power and
muscle. A double row of great
teeth stood far enough apart to
show his large red tongue, from
which the white foam fell in
large drops. All at once ano-
ther roar was heard at a dis-
tance, and the tiger immedi-
ately rose and answered it with a
mournful howl. At the same
instant, our Indians uttered a
shriek, which announced that
some new danger threatened
us. A few moments confirmed
our worst fears, for another ti-
ger, not quite so large as the
former, came rapidly towards
the spot where we were.

"This enemy will prove more
cruel than the other," said
Wharton, "for this is the female,
and she knows no pity for those
who deprive her of her young."

The howls which the tigress
gave, when she had examined
the bodies of her cubs, surpass-
ed every thing of horrible that
we had yet heard; and the tiger
mingled his mournful cries with
her's. Suddenly her roaring
was lowered to a hoarse grow-
ling, and we saw her anxiously
stretch out her head, extend
her wide and smoking nostrils,
and look as if she were deter-
mined to discover immediately
the murderers of her young.
Her eyes quickly fell upon us,
and she made a spring forward
with the intention of penet-
rating to our place of refuge.
Perhaps she might have been
enabled, by her immense
strength, to push away the
stone, had we not with all our
united power, held it against
her. When she found that all
her efforts were fruitless, she
approached the tiger, who lay
stretched beside her cubs, and
he rose and joined in her hol-
low roarings. They stood to-
gether for a few moments, as if
in consultation, and then sud-
denly went off at a rapid pace,
and disappeared from our sight.
Their howling died away in the
distance, and then entirely ceas-
ed. We now began to enter-
tain better hopes of our condi-
tion; but Wharton shook his
head. "Do not flatter your-
selves," said he, "with the belief
that these animals will let us
escape out of their sight till
they have had their revenge.
The hours we have to live are
numbered."

Nevertheless, there still ap-
peared a chance of our rescue,
for to our surprise, we saw both
our Indians standing before the
entrance, and heard them call
to us to seize the only possibili-
ty of our yet saving ourselves
by instant flight, for that the ti-
gers had only gone round the
cave to seek another inlet to
the cave with which they were
no doubt acquainted.—In the
greatest haste the stone was
pushed aside, and we step forth
from what we considered a liv-
ing grave. Wharton was the
last who left it; he was unwill-
ing to lose his double-barrelled
gun and stopped to take it up;
the rest of us thought only of
making our escape. We now
heard once more the roaring of
tigers, though at a distance;
and following the example of
our guides we precipitately
stuck into a side path. From
the number of roots and bran-
ches of tress with which the
storm had strewn our way,
and the slipperiness of the road,
our flight was slow and diffi-
cult. Wharton, though an ac-
tive seaman, had a heavy step,
and had great difficulty in keep-
ing pace with us, and we were
obliged to slacken our own on
his account.

We had proceeded thus for
about a quarter of an hour
when we found that our way led
along the edge of a rocky cliff,
with innumerable fissures. We
had just entered upon it, when
suddenly the Indians, who were
before us, uttered one of their
piercing shrieks, and we imme-
diately became aware that the
tigers were in pursuit of us.
Urged by despair, we rushed
towards one of the breaks, or
gullies, in our way, over which
was thrown a bridge of reeds,
that sprang up and down at ev-
ery step, and could be trode
with safety by the light foot of
the Indians alone. Deep in
the hollow below rushed an im-
petuous stream, and a thousand
pointed and jagged rocks
threatened destruction on every
side. Lincoln, my huntsman,
and myself, passed over the
chasm in safety; but Wharton
was still in the middle of the
waving bridge, and endeavour-
ing to steady himself, when
both the tigers were seen to is-
sue from the adjoining forest;
and the moment they descried
us, they bounded towards us
with dreadful roarings. Mean-
while, Wharton had nearly
gained the safe side of the gulf,
and we were all clambering up
the rocky cliff except Lincoln,
who remained at the reedy
bridge to assist his friend to
step upon firm ground. War-
ton though the ferocious ani-
mals were close upon him, never
lost his courage, or presence
of mind. As soon as he had
gained the edge of the cliff, he
kneled down and with his sword
divided the fastenings by which
the bridge was attached to the
rock. He expected that an ef-
fectual barrier would thus be
put to the farther progress of
our pursuers; but he was mista-
ken; for he had scarcely accom-
plished his task, when the ti-
gress, without a moment's
pause, rushed towards the
chasm, and attempted to bound
over it. It was a fearful sight
to see the mighty animal sus-
pended for a moment, in the air,
above the abyss; but the scene
passed like a flash of lightning.
Her strength was not equal to
the distance; she fell into the
gulf and before she reached the
bottom, she was torn into a
thousand pieces by the jagged
points of the rocks. Her fate
did not in the least dismay her
companion, he followed her
with an immense spring, and
reached the opposite side, but
only with his fore claws; and
thus he clung to the edge of the
precipice, endeavoring to gain
a footing. The Indians again
uttered a wild shriek, as if all
hope had been lost. But War-
ton, who was nearest the edge
of the rock, advanced courage-
ously towards the tiger, and
struck his sword into the ani-
mal's breast. Enraged beyond
all measure, the wild beast col-
lected all his strength, and with
a violent effort, fixed one of his
hind legs upon the edge of the
cliff, he seized Wharton by the
thigh. The heroic man still
preserved his fortitude; he
grasped the trunk of a tree with
his left hand, to steady and sup-
port himself, while with his
right he wrenched, and violent-
ly turned the sword that was
still in the breast of the tiger.
All this was the work of an in-
stant. The Indians Frank &
myself, hastened to his assist-
ance; but Lincoln who was al-
ready at his side, had seized
Wharton's gun, which lay near
upon the ground, and struck so
powerful a blow with the butt
end upon the head of the
tiger that the animal, stunned
and overpowered, let go his
hold, and fell back into the ab-
byss. All would have been
well had it ended thus; but the
unfortunate Lincoln had not
calculated upon the force of his
blow; he staggered forward,
reeled upon the edge of the pre-
cipice, extended his hand to
seize upon any thing to save
himself—but in vain. His foot
slipped; for an instant he hov-
ered over the gulf, and then

was plunged into it, to rise no
more!

[Edinburgh Literary Journal.]

A Hint to Young Ladies.—We
feel some reluctance in telling,
even to our professional read-
ers, what we once met with;
but it is an illustration of the
evils of tightlacing, and we may
therefore venture. At a large
and somewhat formal dinner
party, shortly before the ladies
left the room, a loud report,
like that of a pistol, suddenly
startled the whole company;
conversation at once dropped; a
dead silence ensued—consterna-
tion sat on every counte-
nance, and the guests whisp-
ered to each other all round the
table. "What could that be?"
At length the deep crimson
blushes of a young lady fixed
the eyes of every one upon her.
It was not, however, till many
weeks afterwards that the ex-
planation of this singular phe-
nomenon came out; and we had
it not from the young lady her-
self but from "authority," that
one of the flat steels of her
stays, situated over the region
of the stomach, had suddenly
snapped, and thus giving rise
to the mysterious explosion.

[Medical Gazette.]

A DILEMMA.—A man the
other day, speaking of the
backwardness of the spring
said—"We shall never have
warm weather as long as the
snow continues on the moun-
tains—and I'm certain the
snow will never get off the
mountains until it is warm
weather."

Journal of the Times.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.



Warren County, N. Carolina.

ON the first day of June next, the
houses at Shocco Springs, near
miles South of Warrington, and three
miles from the Northern and Southern
main Stage Roads, will be open-
ed for the reception of Visitors. The
great advantages of this watering
place in most cases of disease and
debility, have been so often tested
by those who have attended it, that
to such, it is only necessary to say,
that all the buildings are in excel-
lent repair and condition. The ac-
commodations, in every respect,
shall be such as my best efforts can
effect for comfort and convenience
to all who may visit the place. To
those who have not visited Shocco,
it may be necessary to say, that the
buildings are sufficiently numerous,
and conveniently arranged for the
accommodation of a large assem-
blage. The private apartments will
afford ample retirement to those who
prefer it, and the public Halls are abun-
dantly spacious to receive all
who may desire company, and where
music and dancing can be enjoyed
by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to
have divine worship performed at
the Spring on the Sabbath day,
where such visitors as may choose,
can attend preaching without incon-
venience.

In addition to the valuable Medi-
cinal qualities of the Shocco waters,
it is located in a most healthy part
of the county, surrounded by a pol-
ished society, where an invalid can
be restored to health, in an agree-
able circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be
the same as last year, viz: \$1 per day
for each grown person; \$22 50 per
month, or \$5 per week.—Children &
servants half price. For horses, \$15
per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.
May 20, 1829. 19—

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscribers have just re-
ceived a few barrels of
FAMILY FLOUR,
which they will sell low.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.
June 16, 1829. 30—

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, on the
night of the 26th of May last, a
large Bay MARE, five feet two or
three inches high, nine or ten years
old, with weak eyes and a very nota-
ble scar on one of her hind legs. Any
information respecting said mare
will be thankfully received.

JOHN CROWELL.
Halifax co. June 3, 1829. 20—
If The Tarboro' Free Press will
insert the above three times.

WOOD, FEATHERS AND
M-ST KINDS OF COUNTRY
PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN
IN PAYMENT FOR THE MI-
NERVA.

VOL.

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